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MARCH 20, 1918.

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BY A MEMBER
SQUAD" ON HIS

AT THE FUNERAL OF

THE SEAPLANE PILOT

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE
MAUDE,

THE PRINCE OF WALES
CLYDE SHIPBUILDING

INCIDENTS OF THE
SURGICAL WORK AT

The next issue of

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Every Friday.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND

March 20, 1918

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 93
New Series]—III

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of MARCH 16 contains illustrations of—

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BY A MEMBER OF THE "BLACK
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AT THE FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN REDMOND.
THE SEAPLANE PIGEON-SERVICE.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR GENERAL
MAUDE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AMONG THE
CLYDE SHIPBUILDERS.

INCIDENTS OF THE ROYAL TOUR.

SURGICAL WORK AT A CLYDE SHIPYARD.

ROYAL INTEREST IN MARINE ENGINEERING.

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THE WA



The State departments proceeding to Moscow. dies had already gone. Allenby's forces made a



MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL NAVY ARMY "WAACS," PREPARING FOR ACTION.

and 3. The operation of 12 miles, and pene- yards. The direction ward towards Nablus, and the troops moved side of the Jerusalem- lus road. Between ch 4-7, a general ad- ce north was made on ont of 18 miles. The ranieh bridge, taking main road from cho over the Jordan the Hedjaz railway, blown up by the ny owing to our pres- east of the river. Turk- troops and transport, stations on the jjaz railway, have been bbed.

A curious feature of the ment was the revival rish news. For a very g time silence has been rule. The news now eleased for publication" s none of the best, and y confirmed what has g been known—that law- ness and sedition pre- l. At such a time Ire- te in the loss of Mr. st patriot, who died on

LONDON: MARCH 9, 1918.

The Illustrated War News



Official Photograph.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA AT THE FRONT: A BRITISH OFFICER WITH AN ENEMY BALLOON CARRYING LEAFLETS WRITTEN IN FRENCH DECRYING THE BRITISH EFFORT.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE ALLIES' STERN TASK—IDEALS CONTRASTED—KAISER AND PREMIER—THE WESTERN FRONT—VIGOROUS AERIAL WARFARE—STRONG ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED—PORTUGUESE SUCCESS—A FRANCO-AMERICAN EXPLOIT—NAPLES BOMBED.

THE task before the Allies has not been lightened by recent events, but nowhere is there any sign of slackened resolution. That the enemy should be congratulating himself very heartily is only natural. It is not disquieting to us. He has, as the Scots proverb says, "Cut great whangs off ither folks' cheese," and has dealt portions out to his friends with the liberality usual in such cases, at the same time taking good care of himself. The Kaiser, in a recent jubilant telegram, sees the Baltic lands "assured to Germany, humanly speaking, for all time." This is to his Majesty "a great joy and satisfaction." Only in the phrase "humanly speaking" is there any trace of doubt. It may be mere propitiation

of his Deity; on the other hand, it may be a betrayal of uneasy suspicion that in the end the German sword may not keep what the German sword has ravished. To the breaking of that sword the Allies have pledged themselves anew, in the face of all delays and setbacks. Mr. Lloyd George, in an address to the Free Churches, urged the strenuous prosecution of the war as the only way to ensure an actual League of Nations, "banded together for the protection of the world as a whole against the force, fraud, and greed of the mighty. To falter here all this be achieved would be to doubt the justice of the Ruler of the world. To carry the war on a single hour after those aims



DURING A RECENT ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA: ROYAL ENGINEERS LAYING A TELEPHONE WIRE ACROSS AN OPEN SANDY STRETCH OF PLAIN.—[Official Photograph.]



SHAKESPEARE IN PALESTINE: FIELD-AMBULANCE PLAYERS GIVING A SCENE FROM "HENRY IV." BEFORE WOUNDED AND OTHER SOLDIERS.

As the caption on the photograph states, this is probably the first time Shakespeare has ever been acted in Palestine. Men of the London Field Ambulance are shown as they gave a scene from "Henry IV." before wounded in hospital at the Latin Monastery at Kurvet-el-Enab, and troops stationed in the neighbourhood. The costumes are hardly Lyceum style.—[Official Photograph.]

can be attained would world to the spirit of ev-ster's speech and the be taken as the expression two spirits now at war. contrast is possible. It is appears as a timely rem- "force, fraud, and greed" done very well for them- doomed. Knowing this, their own principles, the A

The period under review for incidents of aerial war-raid on London, noted with article, 20 persons were ki-



FOR HOME-GROWN FO

The King and Queen visited I-grafted on in place of a lost th-was in t

the nights of the 8th and 13th, bombing squadrons r- persons and injuring 12- craft bombed Stuttgart- over a ton of bombs on- our airmen again raid- bombed Coblenz, attack- factories, the railway s- the 13th, Freiburg was- crossed our north-eas- Hull and Hartlepool o- and 13. At Hull s- but no one was injured- sons were killed and- seemed to lose their

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M "HENRY IV." BEFORE

acted in Palestine. Men of the
pital at the Latin Monastery at
style.—[Official Photograph.]

can be attained would be to abandon the world to the spirit of evil." The Prime Minister's speech and the Kaiser's telegram may be taken as the expression in microcosm of the two spirits now at war. No more instructive contrast is possible. It is also encouraging, and appears as a timely reminder that, although "force, fraud, and greed" have for the moment done very well for themselves, their policy is foredoomed. Knowing this, and holding fast by their own principles, the Allies cannot fail.

The period under review has been remarkable for incidents of aerial warfare. In the moonless raid on London, noted without details in last week's article, 20 persons were killed and 45 injured. On

districts, where they unloaded their bombs before retreating.

Over the battle area, meanwhile, aerial combats continued with increased energy and frequency. In two days' fighting forty-three enemy machines were brought down. The first half of March is said to hold the record for achievements in bombing, reconnoitring, photography, and fighting. Our airmen have been dropping ten bombs to the enemy's one on positions behind the lines; they have also so harried his observers that they could not spot for their guns. Feats of low flying in brilliant and successful attacks on hostile aerodromes grew more frequent. German machines ready to start never left *terra firma*.



FOR HOME-GROWN FOOD SUPPLIES: THE ROYAL VISIT TO READING, THE KING INSPECTING ROOT-CROP SPECIMENS OF MESSRS. SUTTON'S SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

The King and Queen visited Reading on March 12, and after inspecting a soldiers' hospital, where they saw a man with a finger grafted on in place of a lost thumb, went over Messrs. Sutton's seed establishment. While going through, the King met an old sailor who was in the "Bacchante" when his Majesty was a Midshipman.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

the nights of the 8th and the 10th many enemy bombing squadrons raided Paris, killing 113 persons and injuring 129. On the 9th, our aircraft bombed Stuttgart and Mayence, dropping over a ton of bombs on each city. On the 12th our airmen again raided the Rhine area, and bombed Coblenz, attacking and burning munition factories, the railway station, and barracks. On the 13th, Freiburg was bombed. Hostile airships crossed our north-eastern coast and attacked Hull and Hartlepool on the nights of March 12 and 13. At Hull some damage was done, but no one was injured. At Hartlepool 5 persons were killed and 9 injured. The airships seemed to lose their way over remote country

The railway sidings at Mons and Baval, and dumps at St. Quentin, came in for attention, while billets at Lille and Cambrai also suffered severely. Twenty-two enemy machines brought down were later added to the previous bag of forty-three. Every day marks an increase in British aerial superiority, and this most hellish war rises more and more, by a grim paradox, into the heavens.

It is satisfactory to note that the threat of reprisals effected the release of the two British airmen who were sentenced by the Germans to long periods of imprisonment for dropping leaflets. They have returned to their camps. A little more firmness at an earlier date might have served the Allied cause equally well. The enemy understands

that language, and the more he hears of it the better, for it conveys conclusive arguments.

Although not falling strictly within our present dates, a Western Front incident of which details are now to hand should find brief mention here—the fine exploit of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Royal Fusiliers at Polderhoek, east of Ypres. They met and broke a strong attack on a mile-long front, and the Fusiliers ejected the enemy from a portion of trench where he had gained a footing. This combat marked another of those failures which make up the sum of the Germans' recent performances in Flanders. Hostile raids, however, have been more incessant and in stronger force.

On the French front, near Reillon in Lorraine, American troops came into action with our Allies

kilogrammes of bombs. On the 11th, infantry made further *coups-de-main* near Fresnes and Courtecon, and beat back an attack in Champagne. A heavy bombardment left of the Meuse preluded a double attack in some force by special German troops against Goose Hill and Mort Homme. Some lively gun-fire on both sides in the Caurières Wood and another daring raid in Lorraine by Franco-American troops completed the more noteworthy incidents of the day. On the 12th, the artillery fire was intermittent in the Argonne and the Vosges, and violent on the heights in Champagne. On the 13th at Lombartzyde, the Belgians did neat and useful work in German first and second line trenches, where they gained a footing, and stopped a violent counter-attack by hand-to-hand fighting.



FROM THE FAR EAST TO VISIT THE WESTERN ALLIES: MEMBERS OF THE SIAMESE MILITARY MISSION IN LONDON. A number of Siamese officers, as a Military Mission, have arrived in England and are guests of the British Government. They have been received by the King at Buckingham Palace.—[Photograph by Baldwin.]

on a "works-destruction" expedition. This is the first time the U.S.A. men have taken part in an operation of this kind. Fifty infantrymen of the Ohio Regiment went out with sixty French sappers, and, under German barrage-fire, seized their objectives, destroyed wire, and blew up shelters and an observation-post. The Americans' chief duty was to keep the enemy off while the sappers did their duty. They went forward 500 yards, remained out two hours, and came back completely successful. None were killed, and only four wounded. A similar exploit was carried out at Neuville.

French aeroplanes were busy on the 10th over enemy positions, on which they dropped 10,000

On the 14th, enemy raids broke down under gun-fire at Maisons de Champagne, Vauquois, and Hoaville.

The news from Italy was chiefly of air-fighting, but some effective artillery work was reported from Salettuol and Fagare. On March 11, Naples was bombed for the first time; sixteen persons were killed and forty injured. Hospitals and churches were the chief sufferers. An attempt on Venice failed. During the week's operations, British and Italian airmen did great damage to enemy bases. On the 14th Italy closed her £200,000,000 War Loan, which may be augmented by foreign subscriptions. On the 14th, patrols were active on the Piave. LONDON: MARCH 10, 1918.



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WHERE SHELLS FALL

Whether our men dug the trench field area which is shown on the deeply excavated German behind captured enemy position to the photographs. What is equipped cookhouse down in

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LONDON: MARCH 15, 1918.

On the British Western front: Underground Cookery.



WHERE SHELLS FALL: A COOKHOUSE DEEP UNDERGROUND; DINNERS AT THE SURFACE; COOKS.

Whether our men dug the underground cookhouse in the battle-field area which is shown on this page, or made use of one of the deeply excavated German sheltering holes we find constantly behind captured enemy positions, is not stated in the official note to the photographs. What is stated is that the place is "a fully equipped cookhouse down in the bowels of the earth, near our

front line in France." The upper photograph shows how the getting up of cooked food at the opening at the surface is effected by means of winch and tackle, just as a water bucket is worked in a well. It is dinner time in a neighbouring trench, and company mess orderlies with their cans are arriving, while now and again German shells burst near by.—[Official Photographs.]

Army Music—at Kneller Hall School.



DURING WORKING HOURS: IN THE BAND-PRACTICE ROOM—A REHEARSAL; "HEAVY BRASS."

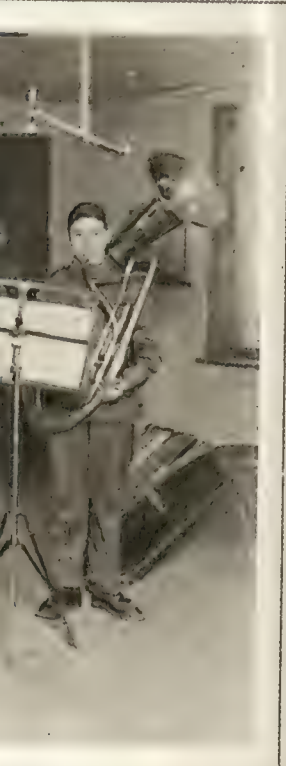
The Army School of Music at Kneller Hall was established some forty or fifty-odd years ago, under the auspices of the late Duke of Cambridge, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. The idea of such an institution dates back to the Crimean War, or, really, a little later than that. A story goes that "at a certain grand review, at which foreign royalty was present, on Queen

Victoria driving on to the ground to the saluting-base, the regimental bands massed to play the National Anthem all struck up in different keys, the discord angering the Duke of Cambridge. The outcome was a musical reorganisation, and Kneller Hall, which trains bandmasters and bandmen for all army units, followed.—[Photos. by S. and G.]



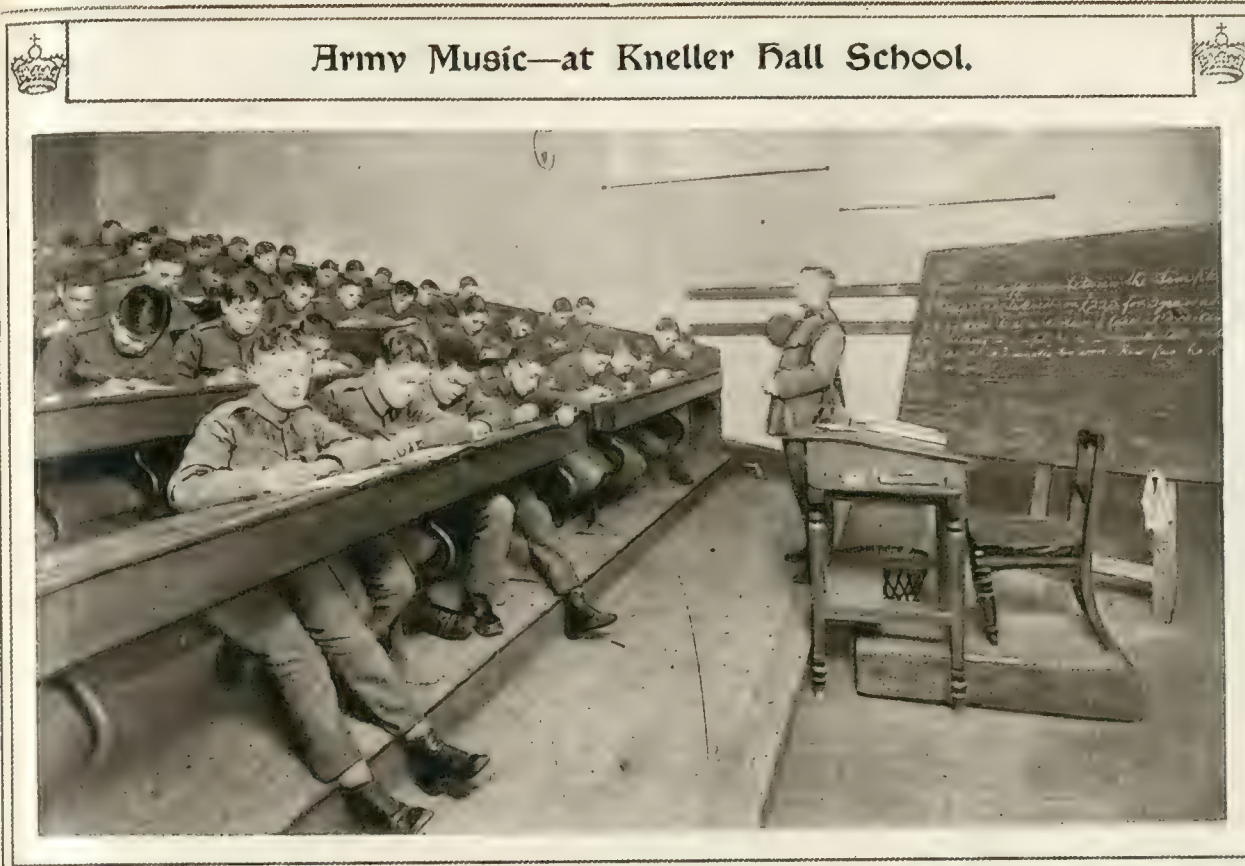
WORK TIME

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"HEAVY BRASS."

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tion, and Kneller Hall, which
all army units, followed.—



WORK TIME, AND OFF DUTY: CLASS-ROOM INSTRUCTION; A MESS ANTE-ROOM.

Incidentally, the establishment of the Army School of Music at Kneller Hall purged the service of the German musicians, who had held sway until then, from the first establishment of Army regimental bands, towards the latter end of the eighteenth century. Before that time drums and fifes had been the "musick" of the British Army, with alternative hautbois in certain corps. Copying

the idea from the Prussian Army of Frederick the Great, and enlisting German musicians, bands were constituted between the Seven Years War and the Peninsular War for most regiments. In several regiments negroes, to clash cymbals and "jingling Johnnies," were added. Negro enlistments died out, and Kneller Hall swept away the Germans.—[Photos. by S. and G.]

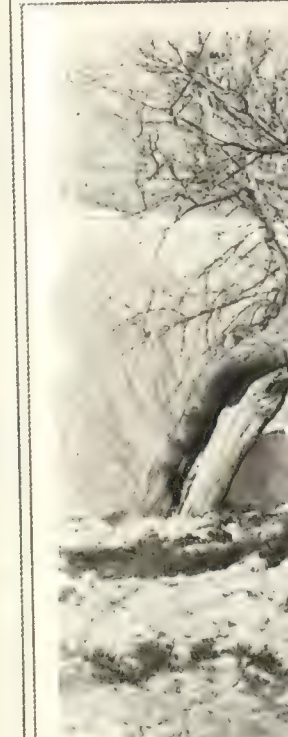
In Jerusalem: Guarding the Holy Places.



TWO FAITHS: CHANGING GUARD AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE; A SENTRY.

In his proclamation to the people of Jerusalem on entering the Holy City, General Allenby made this announcement: "Every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site . . . or customary place of prayer, of whatsoever form of the three religions (Christian, Jewish, and Moslem) will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those

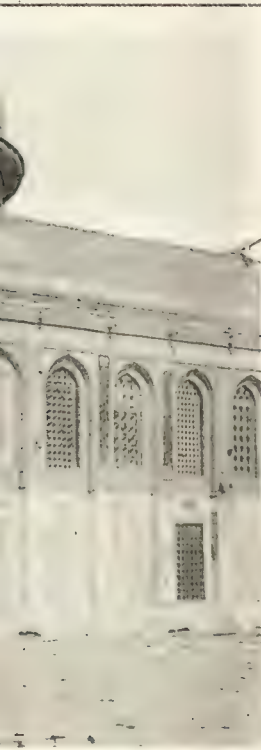
to whose faiths they are sacred." Guards and sentries of British corps were posted over the Holy Sepulchre, while the Mosque of Omar was "placed under Moslem control, and a military cordon, composed of Indian Mahomedan officers and soldiers, was established round the Mosque." "Vaughan's Rifles," the 58th Regiment of the Indian Line, has four Mahomedan companies.—[Official Photos.]



ENEMY DEVILRY A

The usual impression of are, as a rule, respecters dead, whatever the creed. It has, however, proved ot were concerned, the mem which have suffered so a

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CHRE; A SENTRY.

Guards and sentries of British
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an companies.—[Official Photos.]

In Palestine during the Coast Advance.



ENEMY DEVILRY AT JAFFA: DESECRATED AND DESTROYED GRAVES IN THE ARMENIAN CEMETERY.

The usual impression of the Turks has certainly been that they are, as a rule, respecters of monuments and resting-places of the dead, whatever the creed of those in the graves may have been. It has, however, proved otherwise where the unfortunate Armenians were concerned, the members of the hapless Christian communities which have suffered so awfully during the war from the fanatic

frenzy of the Turks, instigated by the Germans. The entire civilised world—all nations outside Germany and Austria—have been horrified and appalled at the fiendish atrocities of the massacres of Armenians repeatedly perpetrated since Turkey entered into the war. Instances of the length to which the devilries have gone are seen in these illustrations.—[Official Photographs.]

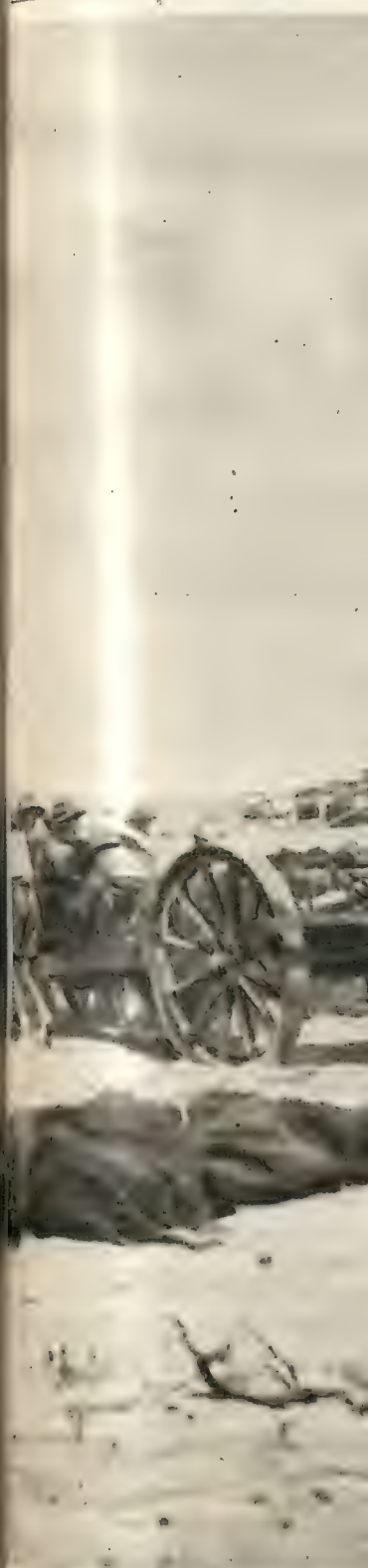


On the Palestine front, in One of the Sandy Wastes



BRINGING A HEAVY GUN INTO CAMP: A PLATOON OF MEN HAULING

In the valley tracts, and along the regions bordering on the Jordan river basin, Palestine, no doubt, still remains as of old, to a considerable extent, a land "flowing with milk and honey." Elsewhere, however, and very largely along the routes by which the troops of General Allenby's army have been advancing and fighting their way forward, the country is, in the main,



THE PIECE WITH DRAG-ROPE

a land overflowing with sand. E
been the prevailing features of m
Desert proved for our "marching

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Sandy Wastes on the Line of March.



A PLATOON OF MEN HAULING

no doubt, still remains as of old,
and very largely along the routes by
ward, the country is, in the main,

THE PIECE WITH DRAG-ROPES THROUGH THE DEEP, SOFT SAND.

a land overflowing with sand. Barren rocky uplands and rugged mountainous ridges, with wide intermediate sand wastes, have
been the prevailing features of most of our campaigning ground in Palestine, and country as difficult to traverse as the Sinai
Desert proved for our "marching regiments" and batteries during their crossing between the Suez Canal and El Arish.

fighting Vandalism in France: Salving Sacred Paintings.

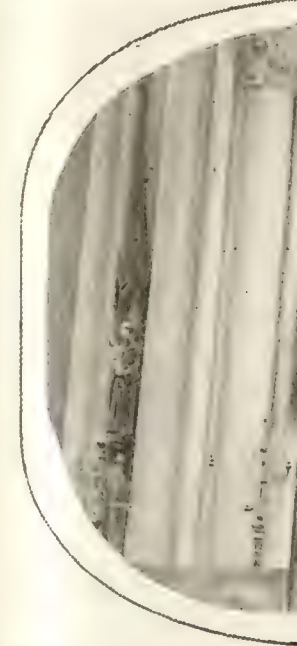


THE WESTERN FRONT: OUR SOLDIERS TAKING MEASURES TO CHECKMATE GERMAN BARBARISM.

It is no uncommon thing, of course, for the track of war to be marked by ruin, destruction, and desolation, but when enemy barbarism is destroying sacred buildings and their contents wantonly, when it cannot even be asserted that any material or military advantage is obtained, the outrage is unpardonable. But this consideration does not weigh with the German. Such measures,

then, as are possible are taken on the British Western Front to avoid the damage and destruction which might otherwise fall upon the churches and the art treasures which many of them contain. Our photographs illustrate a number of British soldiers removing pictures and other examples of sacred art from a bomb-destroyed church in Armentières.—[Official Photographs.]

fighting Vandalism in France: Salving Sacred Paintings.



CHECKMATING GERMAN BARBARISM.

From wanton and unrestrained soldiery have not hesitated to destroy buildings, statues, and examples of art. Our photographs show how measures are being taken by our troops to remove many of these treasures from the hands of the enemy and to honour by the congregations and

Paintings.



GERMAN BARBARISM.

the British Western Front to
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fighting Vandalism: Salving Statues on the West front.



CHECKMATING GERMAN BARBARISM: BRITISH SOLDIERS REMOVING SACRED STATUES.

From wanton and unrestrained love of destruction, the German soldiery have not hesitated to attack and destroy many sacred buildings, statues, and examples of ecclesiastical art. Our photographs show how measures are taken, when possible, to enable our troops to remove many statues, held in high reverence and honour by the congregations and their priests, to places of greater

safety, where they can be protected should the Germans again commence shelling the sacred building. Our photographs are of a partially destroyed church at Armentières, and our soldiers, under the guidance of one of the priests, are taking steps to remove the sacred images to a place of safety from any possible re-shelling of the building on the part of the Germans.—[Official Photographs.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XCIII.—THE SCOTS GUARDS.

HOME'S COMMAND AT HOUGOMONT.

WHEN "the tumult and the shouting dies," and sometimes even earlier, military operations offer endless occasions for controversy; and the captains concerned find amusement for their leisure, and provide instruction for the public, in fighting their old battles over again on

defence of the position was concerned—rather the reverse, for Home's conduct of his part of the work was entirely satisfactory. The obscuring, however, of his actual status led to some after-confusion which attributed Home's operations to Colonel Hepburn. It was even represented that that officer's (Hepburn's) services had not found the public recognition due to them, and that Home held no separate command entitling him to the credit he received. But, although it was not the Duke of Wellington's original intention that Home should act separately, a chain of odd circumstances threw him into that position, which he maintained throughout the best part of the day, with the Duke's full knowledge and consent.

Between the buildings of Hougomont and the enemy lay a wood, which was held at the opening of the action by Colonel M'Donnel. As is well known, the overwhelming attack of the French tirailleurs drove M'Donnel back upon the farm, of which the great gates were closed by main force when some of the enemy were already within. M'Donnel had lost heavily, and the Nassau contingent he had with him was utterly

dispersed. Wellington, knowing that the position was critical, now sent down Colonel Woodford with the Coldstream Guards. This reinforcement drove



TO PREVENT SUFFERING ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE: INDIAN AMBULANCE ORDERLIES, AFTER AN ACTION IN MESOPOTAMIA, PICKING UP WOUNDED TURKS.—[Official Photograph.]

paper in order to prove this or that individual view. After 1815, the combats of the previous twenty years kept the old campaigners' pens busy until far on in the 'fifties of last century, and we may look forward to a certain liveliness of a similar kind on a larger scale after the present war. The prospect is somewhat appalling when we consider the increased opportunities for learned disputations; but it is not without its own interest. The huge literature of the Napoleonic struggle abounds in curious points of this sort, and not a few of them are confirmatory of the old commonplace "what great events from little causes spring."

One of these was the question of Colonel Home's command at Hougomont. That gallant officer, with six hundred of the Fusilier Guards (since 1877 the Scots Guards) played a very memorable part in the defence of the famous château at Waterloo, and throughout the brunt of the action he had to act quite independently, believing that he was the senior officer present. His belief arose from the blunder of a stupid sergeant, of which hereafter. But the N.C.O.'s mistake had no evil consequences as far as the



NO ILL FEELING ON OUR SIDE AFTER FIGHTING: GIVING WATER TO A WOUNDED TURKISH PRISONER IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Official Photograph.

back the enemy, and thereafter Woodford joined M'Donnel in the garden of Hougomont, and there they stayed during the rest of the affair, with

(Continued overleaf.)



Unite



THE AMERICAN FRONT:

"American troops took part for the first time in the Reuter message of March 10, 'in enemy works. Two simultaneous Franco-American front in Lorraine, other to the east of Neuvillers. Reillon raiding detachment, consisting of..."

COTS GUARDS.

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Colonel Woodford with
his reinforcement drove



IGHTING: GIVING WATER
IN MESOPOTAMIA.

after Woodford joined
Hougomont, and there
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(Continued overleaf.)

United States Troops Preparing for Action.



THE AMERICAN FRONT: MACHINE-GUNNERS MOVING TO POSITION BEFORE AN ASSAULT; INFANTRY.

"American troops took part for the first time yesterday," said a Reuter message of March 10, "in destruction operations against enemy works. Two simultaneous raids had been planned on the Franco-American front in Lorraine, one to the east of Reillon, the other to the east of Neuvillers and before Badonvillers. The Reillon raiding detachment, consisting of 60 French sappers and

50 American infantrymen belonging to the Ohio Regiment, left the trenches at 5.30 after a vigorous artillery preparation. They traversed 500 yards in the open, under a German barrage, and seized upon the objectives. In the Neuvillers operation, carried out by two French companies and one American, the enemy were driven out of three lines of trenches.—[Photos. by Topical.]

their hands full of work immediately concerned with the defence at that point.

Not long after the arrival of the Coldstream Guards, a second reinforcement appeared. This



A FRIENDLY TURN TO A WOUNDED "FRIENDLY": HELPING A MESOPOTAMIA ARAB—MOST OF THE LOCAL ARABS ARE ON OUR SIDE—THROUGH A SHELL-HOLE IN A WALL.—[Official Photograph.]

was Colonel Home with five companies of the Fusilier Guards. He had orders to hold the exits of the wood, and communicate with and report to the officers commanding in the château and the garden—to wit, to M'Donnel and Woodford.

Home took up his position accordingly on the right flank of the post, and, having done so, sent a sergeant into the house to make the necessary report of the presence of the Fusilier Guards and the task assigned to them—namely, the defence of the extreme right. But the sergeant returned to say that he had looked everywhere, but had failed to find the officers in question.

Home therefore concluded quite properly that he must carry on alone. His duty was one of the heaviest responsibility, for he held the most vulnerable side of the position. His responsibility was soon further increased by a circumstance which threw him, as sole commander, into direct relation with the Duke. This circumstance was the appearance of an aide-de-camp, Major Hamilton, who asked for the senior officer. Hamilton was taken at once to Home.

"Do you command here?" the aide-de-camp inquired.

"I believe so," replied Home. "I have seen no officer superior to myself. It has been reported to me that Colonels M'Donnel and Woodford are not to be found."

On this, Hamilton delivered an urgent message from the Commander-in-Chief. "You are to hold the position to the very last, and on no account to give it up or abandon it."

"The Duke's orders shall be obeyed."

Hamilton retired; but in a minute or two, fearing he had not been sufficiently explicit, he came back and said, "Do you, Colonel Home, perfectly understand the full extent of the Duke's order? He holds the maintaining of this post to be essential to the success of the day's operations. It must on no account be given up."

"I perfectly understand," Home replied, "and the order shall be punctually obeyed. Tell the Duke from me, if the enemy do not attack us much more vigorously than anything I have as yet seen, we shall continue to hold our ground without much difficulty."

Home "carried on" with complete success until half-past three, when the stables took fire. Thereupon he went into the house to see to the removal of the wounded. Passing thence into the garden, he found M'Donnel and Woodford, who were ignorant of his presence. He delivered the Duke's message to them, and on rejoining the Fusiliers found himself superseded by Colonel Mercer, who had hitherto held the orchard, but was now sent to the right flank with the remainder of the regiment. After four o'clock, Hepburn joined them, but took no oversight and made no changes. He had no special mission. He did not even enter the house or grounds. He had come to Hougomont merely because all his command on the main front of battle had fallen, and he had nothing left to do there. Wellington fully recognised the responsibility which Home had assumed owing to the sergeant's error, and admitted his title to the rewards of duty finely done.



A WAY THEY HAVE IN THE ARMY: AN R.A.M.C. OFFICER IN MESOPOTAMIA GIVING A CIGARETTE TO A WOUNDED TURKISH PRISONER.—[Official Photograph.]



On the fr



DEEP DOWN: WORK

"Tunnelling Companies" exploit themselves. They do various sorts of work employed at many points along enemy outworks. Adventures of all times parties have arrived, in excavations, close enough to

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AN R.A.M.C. OFFICER
ETTE TO A WOUNDED
ial Photograph.]

On the front: With an Australian Tunnelling Company.



DEEP DOWN: WORKING UNDERGROUND; A RESCUE-STATION FOR MEN OVERCOME BY THE AIR.

"Tunnelling Companies" explain their *raison d'être* in the name itself. They do various sorts of underground work, and are also employed at many points along the front to run mine galleries under enemy outworks. Adventures at times come their way. Sometimes parties have arrived, in the course of their underground excavations, close enough to where German mining or counter-

mining parties are at work, to hear, through the intervening earth, the clink of the enemy's picks and shovels. And on occasion it has happened that the tunnellers of one side or the other have broken through into their opponents' works, the fierce fighting with picks and shovels that followed resulting, almost always, in the rout of the Germans.—[Australian Official Photographs.]

The British Army Messenger Pigeon Service.



TRAINING YOUNG BIRDS: A FLIGHT HOMING IN MID-AIR; AT A TOWN TRAINING CENTRE.

Casualties to pigeon-messengers at the front are, in the nature of things, heavy and constant. Bullets and shrapnel take their toll of them, especially those made use of in carrying messages from trenches, and there are other ways in which the pigeons meet their deaths. In the 1870 War, the Germans employed hawks to harry French messenger-pigeons, but, so far, nothing has been said

of the use of hawks in the present war. Owing to the expenditure of pigeon life, constant supplies of young birds arrive at the training stations—birds of about three months old, on the average. They are taken out daily to ever-increasing distances from their lofts, and learn to find their way back, until they become reliable and are "passed" for first-line service.—[Photos. by S. and G.]



TAKING BIRDS

A regular going and . . . pigeon homing lofts at . . . of the ordinary Army . . . the training of pigeons . . . trained birds at various . . . trenches, and also, as

Service.

The British Army Messenger Pigeon Service.



TAKING BIRDS OUT: TO THE TRENCHES BY DESPATCH-RIDER; TO LET FLY FOR TRAINING.

A regular going and coming supply-service of birds between the pigeon homing lofts at Divisional and other headquarters is part of the ordinary Army routine at the Front. Concurrently with it the training of pigeons goes on elsewhere. Between the lofts of trained birds at various headquarter stations in the field and the trenches, and also, as we have previously illustrated, from auto-

mobile pigeon-lofts close to the battle-front, at all hours cyclist despatch-riders are about, carrying crates of pigeons to wherever they are wanted. In the training routine detail shown in the second illustration, a motor-car load of pigeon-crates with young birds is starting for the places where the birds are to be freed to learn to make their way to their lofts.—[Photos: by S. and G.]

N. TRAINING CENTRE.

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plies of young birds arrive at the
three months old, on the average.
ver-increasing distances from their
y back, until they become reliable
service.—[Photos: by S. and G.]



An "Arm of the Service" that has Proved its Worth with



ONE OF OUR CAMEL CORPS IN PALESTINE: A DETACHMENT PASSING THROUGH A PALM-GROVE WH

Several of our Camel Corps are at the front in various war-areas. In one field of operations, for instance, the famous Indian "Imperial Service" camelry, the Bikanir Camel Corps, which is permanently maintained as a regular contingent by the State of Bikanir, has on several occasions proved its fighting value. There are also British Yeomanry and Anzac camel corps, and Egyptian

Army camel corps, all of which have been used on the Egyptian frontiers—in the Sudan. This illustration shows a detachment of a

" that has Proved its Worth with General Allenby's forces.



NE : A DETACHMENT PASSING THROUGH A PALM-GROVE WHILE ON A HUNT FOR TURKISH PATROLS.

ns, for instance, the famous Indian
regular contingent by the State of
nd Anzac camel corps, and Egyptian

Army camel corps, all of which have made their mark. British and Anzac camel corps have repeatedly done hard fighting both on the Egyptian frontiers—in the Senussi campaigns, and during the advance across the Sinai Desert—and also in Palestine. The illustration shows a detachment of a camel corps in Palestine moving across country on a reconnoitring and skirmishing expedition.

Pigeons as a Substitute for Wireless at Sea.



CARRIER-PIGEONS: SKIPPER CRISP'S HISTORIC BIRD; A DRIFTER EMBARKING PIGEONS.

Carrier-pigeons, familiar to Londoners through the Tank Bank, are used not only by the Army for sending messages back from the front line, but also by the Navy, especially on board smaller auxiliary craft not carrying wireless installations, and on seaplanes, for communicating with the shore in case of submarine attack or other emergencies. These birds have saved many a life. Such

a pigeon (seen in the upper photograph on the left-hand page) was used by the heroic Skipper Thomas Crisp, of the trawler "Nelson," as he lay mortally wounded by a German shell, to convey the following message: "'Nelson' being attacked by submarine. Skipper killed. Send assistance at once." Skipper Crisp was awarded a posthumous V.C. The bird delivered its message in time.

(Continued opposite.)

Pigeons Ca



A SEAPLANE'S WING

(Continued.)
for help to reach the crew, though wings by German shrapnel. At every seaplane, so that messages describing the French Fleet's Mr. G. D. Knox writes: "Each aluminium cartridge that is abo

t Sea.



BARKING PIGEONS.

graph on the left-hand page) was
Crisp, of the trawler "Nelson,"
a German shell, to convey the
being attacked by submarine.
at once." Skipper Crisp was
bird delivered its message in time
[Continued opposite.]

Pigeons Carried by Seaplanes for Distress Messages.



A SEAPLANE'S WINGED MESSENGERS: RELEASING A PIGEON; FIXING A MESSAGE TO THE BIRD.

(Continued.)
for help to reach the crew, though it was wounded in one of its
wings by German shrapnel. At least two pigeons are carried in
every seaplane, so that messages for help may be sent in duplicate.
Describing the French Fleet's similar hydroplane pigeon-post,
Mr. G. D. Knox writes: "Each bird has tied to its leg a little
aluminium cartridge that is about the length of the cap of a

stylographic pen, and about half as wide across. . . . The bird
alights [*i.e.*, on reaching its shore quarters] on a carefully balanced
platform, and is at once entrapped. Its weight rings a bell to
summon an attendant. . . . It is rare that a pilot of a hydroplane
has not time to write a note indicating his exact position."—
[British Naval Official Photographs.]

The "First-Aid Nursing Yeomanry" at Work.



AMONG "THE FANNIES": CLEANING UP; SETTING A DEFECT RIGHT, CHAUFFEUR-FASHION.

"Fanny" is the name given colloquially by those who have to do with them to the units, of the women ambulance car-drivers and attendants who are employed with the "F.A.N.Y.," or, to give the organisation its full name, the "First-Aid Nursing Yeomanry" corps. "The Fannies" is another form of the Army men's name for the corps individually. They form an efficient and well-equipped

organisation, on comprehensive and capably designed lines. The scope of their duties is fully explained in the official title of the corps, as quoted, and they are rendering invaluable work with the wounded. As the illustration shows, the members of the corps look after their vehicles and keep them in running order like any male chauffeurs are expected to do.—[Official Photographs.]

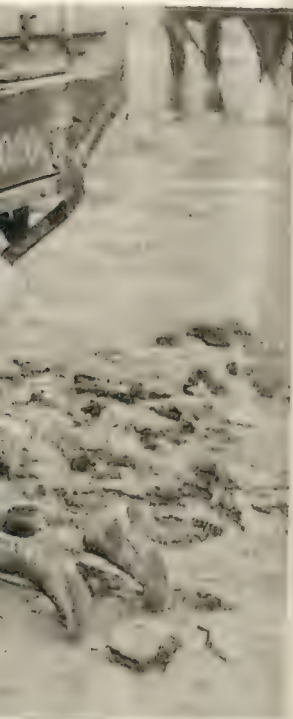
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AMONG "THE FANNIES"

The "First-Aid Nursing Yeomanry" is the name of all who have come in just as have the "Voluntary Aid Detachment," the "Territorial Force," and also, working in other ways, the "Army Auxiliary Corps," the "Wagon

Work.



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nows, the members of the corps
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do.—[Official Photographs.]

The "first-Aid Nursing Yeomanry" at Work.



AMONG "THE FANNIES": LOADING UP WITH DISINFECTED BLANKETS; READY TO START.

The "First-Aid Nursing Yeomanry" has won the admiration and esteem of all who have come in contact with the organisation, just as have the "Voluntary Aid Detachments of the British Red Cross Society," the "Territorial Force Nursing Association," etc., and also, working in other ways, the "W.A.A.C.," or "Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps," the "Waacs," and the newer "W.R.N.S.,"

the Woman's sea-service helpers, the "Wrens." Without laying ourselves open to a charge of attempting to perpetrate too far-fetched a comparison, for the way they have come forward, and for the "yeoman service" they are rendering to the Army and nation, they deserve the thanks of all, equally with their homeland brothers, the Yeomanry, at the front.—[Official Photographs.]

THE NEW WARRIORS: XXIV.—“COOKIE.”

METHODIUS is really rather glittering; no one can thrill you with puttees as Methodius, and his touch in sticks and hats is almost holy—perhaps, after all, it is rather a shame to call him “Cookie.”

His other name is Messing Officer. He will tell you that the things he was apparently (and unfortunately) born for were to sniff lethal odours from cook-house boilers, try to persuade privates that an occasional fish-menu is really to their good, in addition to being most baffling to U-boats, and, finally, to do dizzying financial operations with the 5½d.

That 5½d. is an extreme and fundamental factor in Armageddon. It is the thing that “Cookie” can spend lavishly—nay, royally—on the luxuries and frilleries of eating. The A.S.C. provide the backbone of rations, so to speak—that is, bread, meat, bacon, salt, sugar, and tea; the 5½d. is the human side of Tommy’s appetite. This allowance

per man per day over and above rations is expended by “Cookie” with the Army Canteens Committee for fish, jam, vegetables, margarine, the basic sorts of puddings, and every mortal thing else that forms the extra. Fivepence, even with a ha’penny, may not sound a glorious sum to those who have to buy vegetarian dishes at patriotic restaurants; but multiply that 5½d. by numbers—by sections, companies, and battalions, and so on—and you will see that the high-finance side of it can be pretty extensive.

Methodius, in fact, insists that it is damnably extensive. He wanted to initiate me into the mystical figures of Army Book 48 (in which all returns were made daily), and he tried to ensnare me in the triplicated complications that go on between him and the Army accountants; but I hate being suffocated by returns, and we considered other things—though it might be noted in passing that the Messing Officer has to show economy, wisdom

[Continued overleaf.]



AT RAMADIE ON THE EUPHRATES, WHERE GENERAL MARSHALL HAD HIS ADVANCED BASE BEFORE MOVING AGAINST HIT: ARABS ON COOLIE WORK AT A SUPPLY DUMP BY THE RIVERSIDE.—[Official Photograph.]



ORIGINALLY THE RESIDENCE AT RAMADIE ON THE EUPHRATES OF A BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN MESOPOTAMIA: AND AFTER THAT A DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE TURKS: THE ROOFLESS WALLS AS THEY NOW STAND.

Ramadie was the scene of a brilliant victory by Sir Stanley Maude at the end of last September. From there, as an advanced base, General Marshall advanced to the recent capture of Hit.—[Official Photograph.]



With G



ADVANCING FROM RAMADIE

The Indian Army “Supply and Transport” is justifying its creators in the present campaign, in the overland operations along the Euphrates. It was first organized twenty years ago, and rendered capable of its present task, and it has shown itself ready for, du-

COOKIE."

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show economy, wisdom

(Continued overleaf.)



REPRESENTATIVE IN
THE ROOFLESS WALLS

there, as an advanced base,

With General Marshall's Army in Mesopotamia.



ADVANCING FROM RAMADIE: INDIAN TRANSPORT CORPS FIRST LINE UNITS; R.H.A. EN ROUTE.

The Indian Army "Supply and Transport Corps" is more than justifying its creators in the present stages of the Mesopotamia campaign, in the overland operations across country between the Tigris and the Euphrates. It was first organised some eighteen or twenty years ago, and rendered capable of the indefinite expansion it has shown itself ready for, during Lord Kitchener's reign at

Simla, when the reorganisation of the corps was completed. It comprises mule corps, camel cadres, and pony-cart train cadres, of all of which we have from time to time given illustrations during the advance to Baghdad, where the various units were employed between camps, independently and in conjunction with the river transport and supply service.—[Official Photographs.]

as well as reasonable lavishness. Though Methodius was but a lawyer before the war, he has now turned himself into an expert caterer.

Naturally, he has other duties—the specialty about these Army specialists is that they always have other duties. His, of course, are all more or less cook-housery. He is responsible for the catering of his battalion. In conspiracy with the

He is also the master of the plate. No sinecure this in a land where "cups, enamel, pint," have a way of disappearing into the blue in a perfectly astonishing manner. The plate may not be costly, but, as implied, its production is rather continuous; Methodius finds it so, since he has to keep a full battalion adequately supplied with plates, mugs, dixies, pepper-casters, and the like.

These he buys from the certain amount allowed him by the sale of "by-products"—dripping and bones. This money must not be spent in food, but on comforts—and mess plate are such.

And, of course, the lad must be an enemy of waste—everybody in every position in the Army nowadays is a sworn enemy of waste. Methodius's special bulge is the waste that dwelleth—but should not—in the swill-tub. He is downright and fearful about waste in bread, and that casual slice or half-loaf that finds its way thither will mean unlimited wrath. Nothing that can be turned to account may be thrown away—and, it might be said, nothing is. The By-Products Officer and himself have put the fear of heaven into all ranks.

Methodius leads a large, hurried, harassed, and complex life, he assures everyone; he has an idea that he is on the verge of something—whether more complications or miraculous efficiency he does not know or cannot say. It is a mystery, like the sex—his cook-house is just being taken over by W.A.A.C.'s. W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



IN THE LINES AT AN INDIAN COLUMN'S HALTING-PLACE IN MESOPOTAMIA: A LEAN-TO STRETCHER-SHELTER AGAINST THE NOON-DAY SUN.

Official Photograph.

Master-Cook he draws up the Diet Sheet; and, being a wise man, sees to it that it is infinitely varied, so that his victims will not die of ennui brought on by brown stew. In time he becomes rather a virtuoso in meals, and by intensive study of the "Manual of Military Cooking" sees to it that the variety and unexpectedness of the menus become really pleasant excitement.

In co-operation with the Quartermaster he orders the foods that are to make up these meals, checks the A.S.C. rations when they arrive—and also those which, of his own sweet initiative, he has bought from the A.C.C.—seeing that not only the quantities of these are correct, deviating not by one ration of pepper from the fixed Regulation, but also that their quality is good and their purity unblemished.

Having constructed his scheme of meals and having ordered them, he sees that they are cooked in seemly manner, and eaten with satisfaction. The test of perfection in cook-housing is the men's mess, and Methodius goes straight to the experts, inquiring of the men at meals what complaints there are and why. If there are any complaints Methodius examines them and puts them right.



A MEASURE UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED IN MODERN WAR: BLINDFOLDING A TURKISH PRISONER IN MESOPOTAMIA BEFORE TAKING HIM THROUGH OUR TRENCH-LINES.

The precaution is obviously necessary, in the event of the man's escape back to his own side with information about things he had seen.—[Official Photograph.]



DURING AN ADVANCE

In the upper illustration is a Divisional General, who had not long before been of Staff officers is seen in immediate spell, while the advance of the officer watching the

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W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



DERN WAR: BLINDFOLDING
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the man's escape back to his own
een.—[Official Photograph.]

In the field with the Mesopotamia Army.



DURING AN ADVANCE: DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS; A REAL "YOUNG TURK" AS PRISONER.

In the upper illustration is seen part of the headquarters *entourage* of a Divisional General, while temporarily in the vicinity of what had not long before been one of the Turkish trenches. A group of Staff officers is seen in the foreground during a brief intermediate spell, while the advance is proceeding ahead, within view of the officer watching the course of the engagement through his

field glass. Good Staff work is characteristic of the Mesopotamia command, as borne testimony to in the despatches of the late Sir Stanley Maude. In the lower illustration is shown an interesting episode during the interrogation of Turkish prisoners, seen standing by in the background, after an action between Ramadie and Hit on the Euphrates, on March 9.—[Official Photographs.]



With General Marshall's Troops

Mesopotamia, in



BETWEEN RAMADIE AND THE EUPHRATES VALLEY: RESERVES DURING AN ADVANCE

One gets a fair idea of the general flat, barren, stony nature of the country over which General Marshall's troops in Mesopotamia are operating between the Tigris and Euphrates, from this photograph and others in the present issue. Our advancing columns are in force on the Euphrates side of the district, as the recently announced capture of Hit on the Euphrates, and

HALTING WHILE THE TROOPS

the driving of the Turks still further inland. They stretch inland from the coast of Armenia and the northern tableland

Marshall's Troops

Mesopotamia, in the Country towards Hit.



VALLEY: RESERVES DURING AN ACTION.
General Marshall's troops in Mesopotamia in the present issue. Our advancing capture of Hit on the Euphrates, and

HALTING WHILE THE TROOPS OF THE FIRING-LINE PRESS BACK THE ENEMY.

the driving of the Turks still further back, make evident. In the valley of each river sparse palm-groves are scattered over the country. They stretch inland as far as the annual inundations caused by the overflowing of the rivers when the snows of Armenia and the northern tableland of Asia Minor melt and pour down in widespread floods.—[Official Photograph.]

With the Army in Mesopotamia.



WHILE ADVANCING: A DIVISIONAL SIGNALLING UNIT; A TURK ARTILLERY OBSERVATION-MOUND.

Every Army division has its signalling corps, units or companies belonging to the Royal Engineers. In both the British and Indian services, such companies are maintained as organisations permanently attached to divisions. Signalling units, so constituted, are on service with all our armies, wherever they are before the enemy, on all war fronts from Flanders to Mesopotamia. One of

the signalling company parties with General Marshall's army is shown in the upper photograph, at an advanced-line halting-place, together with its train of pack-mules for carrying equipment and gear. An artificial mound of reeds and grass, like a big stack, dumped by the Turks in the open for an artillery observation-post, is seen in the lower illustration.—[Official Photographs.]

During



BETWEEN TIGRIS AND

In the flat, level plain of arid sand over wide tracts of the country all over river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, by extent of the horizon, as at sea, an observer can be posted the greater. That was the *raison d'être* of the



Y OBSERVATION-MOUND.

with General Marshall's army is at an advanced-line halting-place, mules for carrying equipment and beds and grass, like a big stack, for an artillery observation-post, —[Official Photographs.]

During an Advance of the Mesopotamia Army.



BETWEEN TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES: A CAPTURED TURKISH "CROW'S-NEST" FOR OBSERVATION.

In the flat, level plain of arid sand waste and desert which extends over wide tracts of the country all over Mesopotamia, away from the river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, the view is only bounded by extent of the horizon, as at sea. The higher up, therefore, that an observer can be posted the greater scope for observation he has. That was the *raison d'être* of the structure shown in this illus-

tration of a Turkish crow's-nest observation and signalling post. Some of our men, off duty, are seen exploring it after its capture. The look-out platform would be lowered to ground-level or raised on its standard pole, by pulleys and tackle as required. When up, a rope-ladder, as seen, gave access. The pole itself is held steady and upright by stays all round.—[Official Photograph.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

HOUSEHOLD management is, by common consent, woman's work. Curiously enough, house-planning is almost universally looked upon as something that only a man can undertake successfully. Why the housewife, who has practical experience at her back, should know less about a given subject than a man, who has none at all, is one of the minor mysteries of life that women have long been trying to solve. Meantime, sad experience has driven not a few of them to the conclusion that, to quote an expert, if "the architect designed the drawing-rooms, the devil designed the kitchens."

Women have submitted for so long to the inconvenience of houses planned with an eye to anything but domestic comfort and hygiene that it is not, perhaps, surprising that architects should have persisted in their bad habits. But all that is now to end. The well-planned—from the housewife's point of view—dwelling is to be one of the "after the war" improvements with which the Ministry of Reconstruction is now dealing.

To quote the official announcement recently made, a Woman's Sub-Committee of the Advisory Council has been appointed by the Minister of Reconstruction to collect information and to give advice on house plans from the point of view of the housewife. It is felt that in the past, in the preparation of plans for working-class houses, sufficient consideration has not been given to the comfort and convenience of the women who are to live in the houses. It is hoped that no considerable scheme of house-building will be undertaken in the future without careful attention

being given to the saving of labour for the wife and to the convenience and health of the family generally.

The Sub-Committee consists of a number of women the majority of whom belong to organisations that deal with various social problems. Lady Emmott, the Chairman, is President of the London Branch of the National Union of Women Workers, an active worker in the Suffrage cause, a woman gifted with practical commonsense, and during her work has been brought into close and

intimate touch with problems affecting the life and welfare of the working classes. Mrs. C. S. Peel, another member, has the well-deserved reputation of being the most practical woman on household affairs in the United Kingdom. She has more than once expressed the opinion that in English houses at least a third of each day is wasted in doing work which in no way adds to the comfort of its inmates. If half the suggestions she will surely have to offer ever reach the stage of being put into practice, the English house will be the most comfortable living place

and the English servant the most contented creature alive.

Here are one or two of her views on the house as it should be: "In a labour-saving house, all rooms should be under rather than over furnished, and free of heavy, stuffy draperies. There should be a gas-ring or electric-heater in each room or on each floor, so that in case of illness food can be prepared. Hot water there will always be, day

[Continued overleaf.]



"OUR DAY" IN INDIA: NATIVES LOOKING AT THE GIFTS SENT BY H.M. THE QUEEN TO BE SOLD FOR THE CAUSE.

The King, last month, sent a telegram to the Viceroy of India, in which he said: "I have just learned with pleasure and satisfaction that the appeal for funds on 'Our Day' met with so hearty a response throughout India, resulting in the collection of a sum amounting to nearly a crore. It is especially gratifying that in this effort all classes and creeds united in thus testifying to their feelings of admiration and sympathy towards those who have been stricken while fighting for the honour and security of the Empire." A crore of rupees is worth about £666,666.



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KEEPING THE CHINESE

The Chinese New Year's Day (February) was observed as a festival after possible, by the Chinamen of the were allowed to be off duty for the night before was spent in festivity itself in merrymaking, visits to joss

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[Continued overleaf.]

At a Chinese Labour Corps Camp in France.



KEEPING THE CHINESE NEW YEAR: A DANCING DISPLAY; "AT HOME" TO CALLERS AT A HUT.

The Chinese New Year's Day (February 11 in the Western Calendar) was observed as a festival after the native manner, as far as possible, by the Chinamen of the Labour Corps in France. They were allowed to be off duty for the day, and made high holiday. The night before was spent in feasting, as at home, and the day itself in merrymaking, visits to joss (or prayer) houses, temporarily

erected, band processions, and sports. One "event" at a camp sports assembly is shown in the first illustration, with a British soldier keeping time by clashing two steel helmets for cymbals. A Chinaman receiving New Year's callers outside the door of his decorated hut, to exchange the compliments of the season, is seen in the lower illustration.—[Official Photographs.]

and night." "There are people who build houses, and there are more people who rebuild houses, and large numbers who do up houses; and, if one cannot do all one would like, it is generally possible to achieve some of one's ambitions." "Life is too short and time too valuable to waste in doing work which is unnecessary, and which adds little or nothing to our comfort." "Unless



"OUR DAY" IN INDIA: CHILDREN SELLING FLAGS IN BOMBAY.

great changes are made in our households, it will become even more difficult to obtain servants, because so many professions are now open to young women that they are in a position to choose how they will earn a living."

The constitution of the Women's Sub-Committee, however, does not apparently mean that the woman architect, who has for so long been striving to gain recognition, is to have a chance in planning the houses in which other women will have to live. As at present defined, the duties of the newly elected will consist in examining plans for new buildings submitted by the Architects' Committee, and visiting and reporting on specimen houses. Doors and windows will come in for their inspection, they will have something to say about the number of rooms and their size, keeping at the same time a keen eye on everything that concerns the comfort and convenience of the woman who will one day be called upon to "run" the house under examination. The feminine point of view is not to be restricted to the Committee, who will visit different districts in the country and get into touch with women whose experience is likely to make their advice of value.

In America they don't have the prejudice against the woman architect that appears to

exist in this country. The fact that so few women, comparatively speaking, take up the profession of architecture in this country is due not to the fact that they consider their presence in it unnecessary, but because until recently so many difficulties were placed in the way of their success. But America, in the person of Miss Marcia Mead, owns the first woman who planned and sketched every detail of a scheme for a model community of workmen's houses, designed in such a way that the exteriors are as attractive as the interiors are convenient, and in conformity with every known modern notion of domestic hygiene.

Each house is regulated to the size of the family destined to occupy it. There are flats with two rooms, or three or four rooms, and houses with five; and each flat, as well as each house, has its separate entrance—and, what is interesting, a separate backyard for each family. The provision of the backyards to flats is made possible by arranging that the flats shall be only two storeys in height, each having the same privacy as a house.

Fences are replaced by a shrubbery division, the object of this particular feature being to make backyards so attractive that they, instead of the streets, shall become the centre of social life. From the feminine point of view, the



"OUR DAY" IN INDIA: EAST AND WEST—AN ENGLISH LADY SELLING A FLAG TO AN INDIAN GENTLEMAN.

most important innovation is the way in which sinks and other domestic fixtures have been placed with a view to making her work as comfortable as possible for the woman who will use them. Each house, too, is designed to preserve privacy within the house as well as outside it.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.

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A HOSPITAL-SHIP'S THE RUSSIAN CHAO

ONCE more the tale with an attempt this time it was happily the *Guildford Castle*, home ward bound from the Cape, with 400 wounded on board, was entering the Bristol Channel, when she was fired at by an enemy submarine. One torpedo missed and passed astern; the second hit the vessel, but did not explode. The ship carried all her proper lights and flags, and daylight was still good, although visibility was low. The *Guildford Castle* made Avonmouth under her own steam. There were no casualties.

On the 12th a final aerial combat took place in the North Sea between the British seaplanes and the enemy aircraft. Fighting lasted for half an hour, and ceased only when our airmen had exhausted their ammunition. An enemy two-seater was shot down and destroyed, the observer of a second machine was killed, and a third was driven down into the water. Both our machines returned safely. It was probably the remnant of one of these German machines which was washed up on the Kent coast the same day, and supposed at first to be the wreckage of a Gotha engaged in

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WEST—AN ENGLISH LADY
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CLAUDINE CLEVE.

THE GREAT WAR.

**A HOSPITAL-SHIP'S ESCAPE—NAVAL AIR VICTORY—SUBMARINES AND SHIP-BUILDING—
THE RUSSIAN CHAOS—DESPOILING ROUMANIA—PIN-PRICKS FOR HOLLAND—PALESTINE,
MESOPOTAMIA, AND EAST AFRICA.**

ONCE more the tale of sea-happenings opens with an attempt on a hospital-ship; but this time it was happily a failure. On March 10 the *Guildford Castle*, home-ward bound from the Cape, with 400 wounded on board, was entering the Bristol Channel, when she was fired at by an enemy submarine. One torpedo missed and passed astern; the second hit the vessel, but did not explode. The ship carried all her proper lights and flags, and daylight was still good, although visibility was low. The *Guildford Castle* made Avonmouth under her own steam. There were no casualties.

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the last raid on London. The Royal Naval Air Service raided Engel aerodrome and Engel dump on the 11th, and started fires. Three enemy machines were destroyed, and four driven down. During the same period our naval aviators bombed Bruges Dock with three tons of explosives. They attacked also billets and railway sidings at St. Pierre Capelle, south of Ostend, and registered good results. Attacks on trenches and combats in the air were frequent. Two enemy machines and a kite-balloon were destroyed in these operations.

The returns of submarine sinkings remained unsatisfactory. Fifteen large ships, three small, and one fishing-boat were the recorded victims. Sailings and arrivals slightly increased. The agitation for the publication of tonnage statistics gained force, in view of the threatening prospects in shipbuilding. It is believed, not without reason, that full understanding of the serious position would move the workmen to greater energy and persuade them that strikes are treason. Master ship-builders are convinced that they should be entrusted with full responsibility for the carrying out of contracts. Government management of the yards

[Continued on page 40]



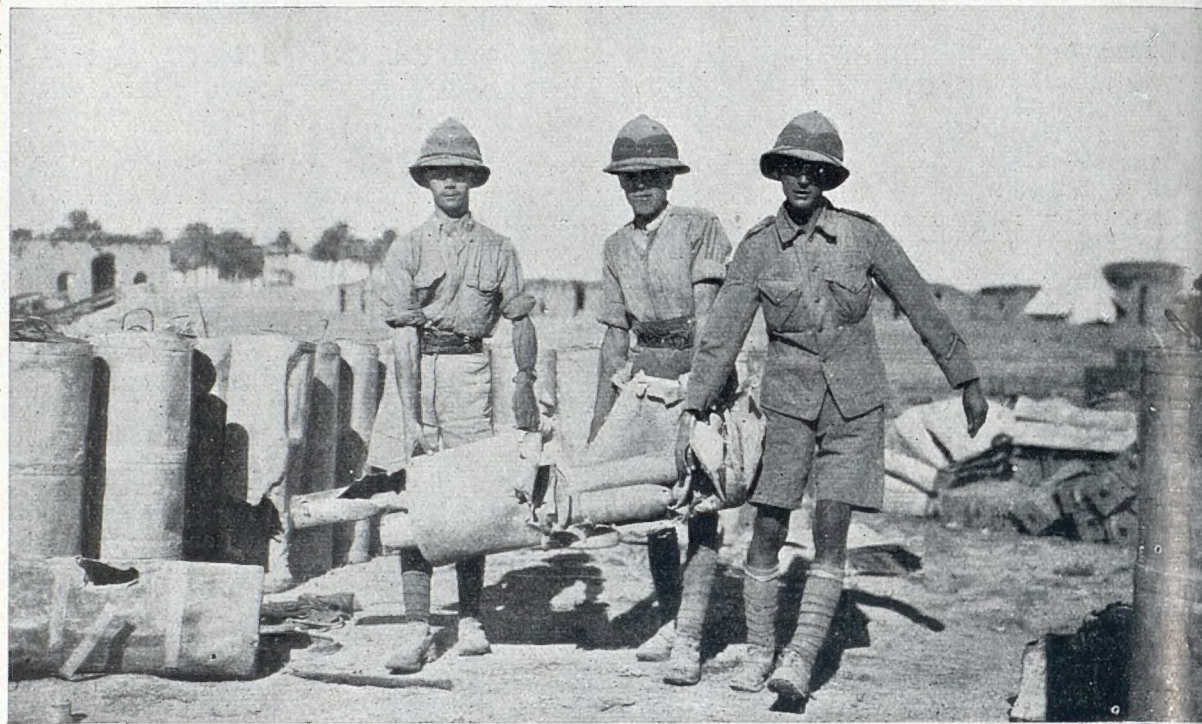
DURING AN ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA: A PRIVATE OF AN INDIAN "SAPPERS AND MINERS" COMPANY TRACKING ALONG A TELEPHONE WIRE, LAID AT THE SURFACE, TO LOCATE A BREAK.

The man, having picked up the wire at starting, runs the wire through the crescent fork on top of the staff, until the break is come to.—[Official Photograph.]



ON THE LINE OF MARCH IN MESOPOTAMIA: A ROYAL ENGINEER PARTY UNREELING THE WIRE OF A FIELD TELEPHONE LINE AS THE TROOPS ADVANCE.—[Official Photograph.]

The British Advance on the Euphrates.



AT RAMADIE : EFFECTS OF DIRECT HITS ON A TURKISH DUMP ; RECOVERED PUMPING APPARATUS.

The Euphrates has latterly been more prominent than the Tigris in the despatches from Mesopotamia. General Marshall's new advance on the Euphrates has already led to the capture of Hit and the Turks' retreat thence under heavy punishment from aircraft. Photographs of these recent operations have not yet, of course, reached this country, and those given above illustrate the

capture of Ramadie on the Euphrates by the late General Sir Stanley Maude, who described the battle in his last despatch. The Dorsets, Hussars, Horse Artillery, and Indian troops were specially mentioned. The General's strategy was masterly. Having led the Turks to expect attack in another direction, he hemmed them in on three sides, "on the south-east and south by our infantry,

[Continued opposite.]



CAPTURED RAMADIE :

Continued. and on the west by the cavalry Euphrates. At 3 a.m. (he continued effort to break through Aleppo Road, but after an action driven back into Ramadie, the of Indian cavalry, with some H

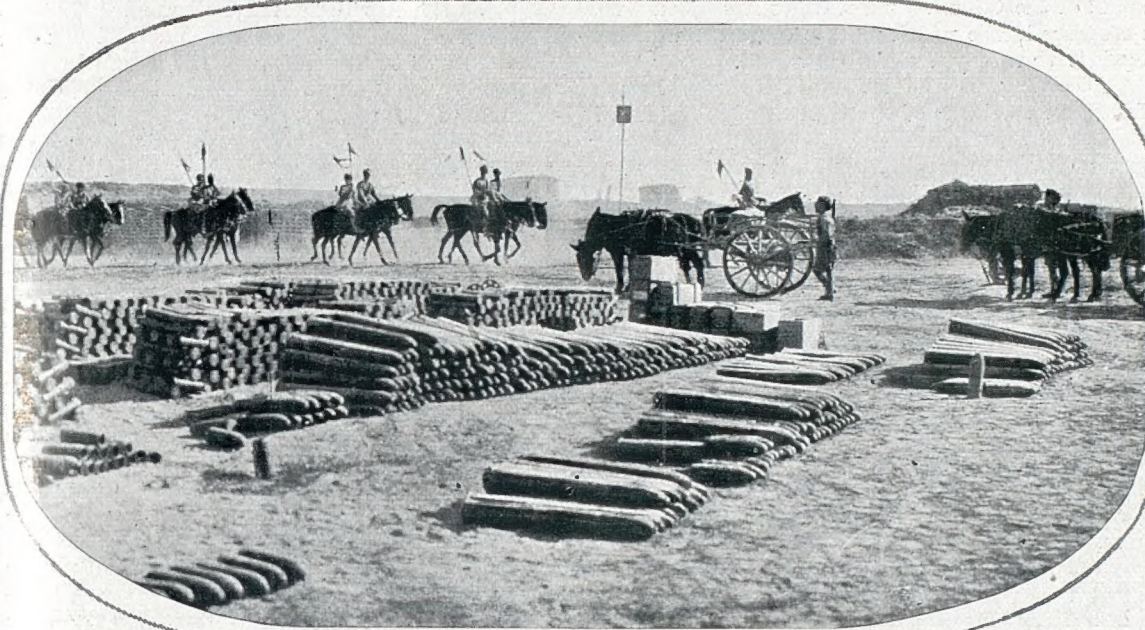
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[Continued opposite.]

The Euphrates Advance in Mesopotamia.



CAPTURED RAMADIE: INDIAN CAVALRY AT THE TURKS' AMMUNITION DUMP; TURKISH BOMBS.

Continued.
and on the west by the cavalry, while to the north ran the river
Euphrates. At 3 a.m. (he continues) the enemy made a deter-
mined effort to break through our cavalry and retreat by the
Aleppo Road, but after an action lasting for 1½ hours, they were
driven back into Ramadie, the Hussars and part of a regiment
of Indian cavalry, with some Horse Artillery and Hotchkiss guns,

being mainly instrumental in heading the enemy off." Later:
"By 11 a.m. the whole of the Turkish force had surrendered. A
salient factor in these successful operations was the part played by
the cavalry." The pumping machinery shown in one photograph
belonged to Sir Edward Jackson's Mesopotamian irrigation scheme,
and was recaptured from the Turks at Ramadie.—[Official Photos.]

is said to have had the usual paralysing consequences of bureaucratic control. The easy-going spirit of the Circumlocution Office has killed that necessary hustle which private concerns, working against time, could easily command.

According to the Bolshevik *Pravda*, Prince Lvoff, ex-President of the Council of Ministers of

is said to have applied to the Council of the People's Commissioners at Petrograd for pecuniary help, as she has been left destitute by the confiscation of the funds of the Imperial Family. The ex-Grand Duke Michael, the Tsar's brother, was exiled to Perm. The Grand Duke Nicholas is said to be under arrest.

Germany got busy with the spoils of Rumania, particularly the oil-fields. At the same time she further extended her care for small nations by squeezing Holland over shipping matters, and giving Denmark, Sweden, and Norway sundry pinches of mailed fingers.

In Palestine, General Allenby is still pressing forward, sometimes sharply opposed, as at Deir Ballut and El Mir, but always victorious. On the 13th he again ad-

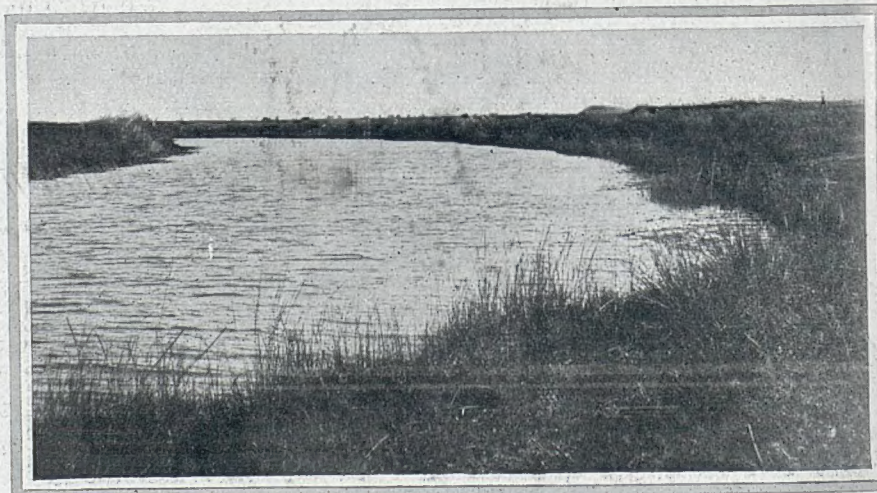
vanced his lines east of the Jerusalem-Nablus road. On the coast our troops advanced three miles, captured five villages, and again went on.

The Mesopotamian messages confirmed the capture of Hit, and a further advance of twenty-



THE COAST CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE: THE MILL AT JERISHEH ON THE RIVER AUJA, THREE MILES NORTH OF JAFFA, NEAR WHERE THE SCOTTISH TERRITORIALS FORCED THEIR CROSSING.—[Official Photograph.]

Revolutionary Russia, set up at Peking a new Russian Government which awaits the landing of the Japanese at Vladivostok in order to enter Siberian territory together with them. At Vladivostok the Soviet was reported to be forming a Red Army. Meanwhile, exchanges of views between the Allies and Japan continued, and a report from the Elder Statesmen to the Throne was held to be significant of immediate action. In Petrograd misery and stagnation prevailed, and throughout the country all was confusion. Bodies of troops, once the Russian regular army, hold the railways and travel aimlessly hither and thither. They refuse to go home. Probably they have no idea how to get there. Outrage is common; hunger and pestilence are not far away. German troops were within nine miles of Odessa, and occupation was reported on the 14th. Erzeroum was reoccupied by the Turks. The Empress-Dowager of Russia



THE COAST CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE: THE RIVER AUJA, WHERE THE TURKS IN POSITION WERE DRIVEN BACK, AND A CROSSING MADE BY FORDING.

"The crossing of the Auja," says Mr. Massey, the war correspondent, "will stand as one of the finest achievements of the Scottish Territorials. At the price of fewer than 100 casualties, they captured some 350 prisoners, killed with the bayonet as many more Turks, and drove the enemy's tillery eagles beyond."

Official Photograph.

two miles to Khan Baghdadi, on the Euphrates.

On the 13th General Van Deventer drove an enemy remnant from Poluvu. The Germans desert steadily in East Africa. LONDON: MARCH 16, 1918.

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